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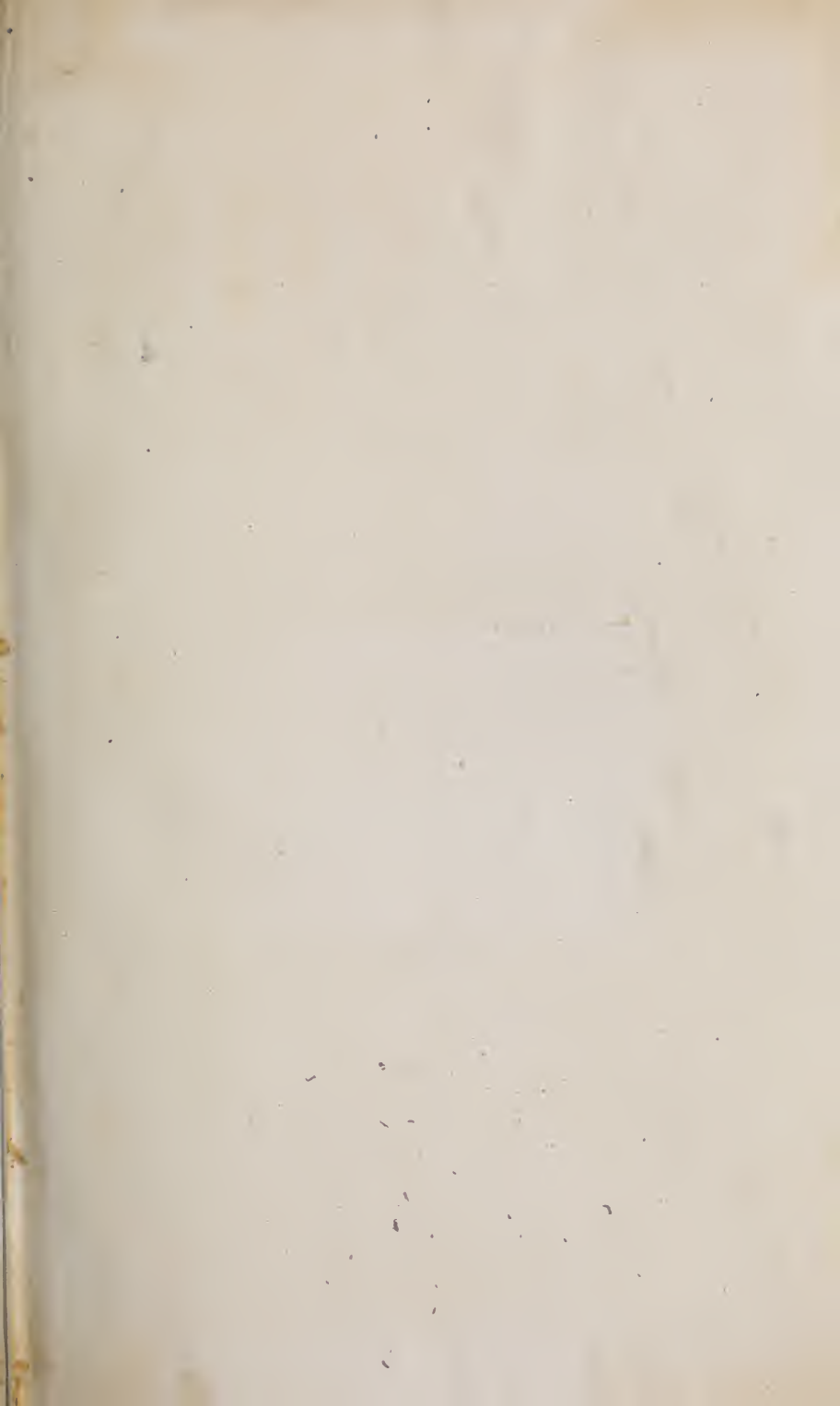
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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXIX.]

WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1853.

[No. 1.

Exploration of the interior of Liberia.

A thorough exploration of the interior of Liberia and the adjacent country, with reference to the establishment of settlements in the more healthy regions of that beautiful and highly productive part of Africa, and the development of the vast resources of that country, is a matter of great importance with regard to the progress of the colonization enterprise, and the extension and prosperity of the Republic of Liberia. We have long desired that this work should be undertaken by an exploring party, under the direction of some scientific man of enterprise and perseverance, and encouraged by the patronage of the United States government, without which we feared the work would not probably soon be accomplished, as neither our Society nor the Liberian Government has ever been able to furnish the means necessary to carry on such an exploration. We are now happy to inform our readers that "incipient

measures have been taken towards the reconnoissance of the continent of Africa eastward of Liberia."* At the solicitation of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, with the cooperation of the Executive Committee of this Society, and in view of the great importance of the mission, Commander Lynch of the United States Navy, whose name is familiar to the country, in consequence of his having headed the Exploring Expedition to the Dead Sea, applied to the Secretary of the Navy, for orders to the coast of Africa, with special reference to making the necessary inquiries and arranging the preliminaries for the contemplated exploration. Capt. Lynch sailed for Africa, via England, on the 13th November last. And in the recent report of the Secretary of the Navy, we find the following allusion to, and recommendation of the exploring expedition, under the auspices of this Government.

*See the late message of the President of the United States to Congress.

"Being persuaded that this Department cannot better contribute to the fulfilment of the high expectations which the country has ever entertained as to the value of the navy, nor perform a more acceptable duty to the navy itself, than by imparting to this arm of the national power the highest spirit of enterprise, as well as the greatest efficiency of action, I have sought every opportunity to put in requisition for useful service the various talent, skill, and ambition of honorable adventure, which equally distinguish and embellish the professional character of the officers under the control of the Department. Constant employment of ships and men in the promotion of valuable public interests, whether in the defence of the honor of our flag, or in the exploration of the field of discovery, and the opening of new channels of trade, or in the enlarging of the boundaries of science, I am convinced will be recognised both by the Government and the people as the true and proper vocation of the navy, and as the means best calculated to nurse and strengthen that prompt and gallant devotion to duty which is so essential to the character of accomplished officers, and so indispensable to the effectiveness of the naval organization.

Acting in conformity with this opinion, I have availed myself of events that favored the object to set on foot two other expeditions, which may be classed with those which I have just presented to your notice, and from which I have every reason to hope much good is to be derived hereafter. My attention has been invited by the Colonization Society of Pennsylvania to the necessity of prosecuting some researches into the character of the continent of Africa, and especially that portion of it lying eastward of

the settlements of Liberia. It is supposed that an exploration of this region would lead to the discovery of a broad tract of fertile and healthy country, well adapted to the extension of that system of colonization which for some years past has greatly interested the public attention, and more recently attracted the favorable consideration of Congress.

The proposition submitted to my views by the society, and referred to your approval, I regard as one which may be rendered productive of great public advantage, and in regard to which you might confidently bespeak and anticipate the approbation of the country. I have therefore not hesitated, with your concurrence, to give it the aid which it was in the power of the Department to bestow. As I could not, however, without some special appropriation to the object, organize a full and effective expedition for the prosecution of this enterprise, I have thought that, by the employment of such means as have been provided for the ordinary exigencies of the service, I might profitably prepare the way for such an expedition as Congress might hereafter think fit to authorize. I have accordingly directed a preliminary investigation to be made by an officer of the navy, whom I have attached to the African squadron, with orders to devote the months of the coming winter to an examination of the necessary conditions which this undertaking may require.

In Commander Lynch, to whom the country is already indebted for important service in another field, I have found a prompt and ardent volunteer for this employment. He is now on his way to the African coast. He will land at Liberia, Cape Palmas, and other points, and will pursue his inquiries as far as the

river Gaboon, with a view to the ascertainment of such localities on the margin of the African continent as may present the greatest facilities, whether by the river courses or by inland routes, for penetrating with least hazard to the interior. He will collect information touching the geographical character of the country, its means of affording the necessary supplies of men and provisions, the temper of the inhabitants, whether hostile or friendly, the proper precautions to be observed to secure the health of a party employed, and all other items of knowledge upon which it may be proper hereafter to prepare and combine the forces essential to the success of a complete and useful exploration of the interior. In the performance of this duty, under the most favorable circumstances, he will encounter the perils of a climate famed for its unwholesome influence upon the white man, and may hardly hope to escape the exhibition of hostility from the natives. The spirit which has prompted him to court this perilous adventure, so honorable to his courage and philanthropy, I trust will enable him to brave every hazard with success, to overcome every obstacle in his progress, and to reserve himself for the accomplishment of the great objects to which these preparations are directed. In the mean time, I most earnestly commend the subject of the exploration

to the early and favorable attention of Congress, with the expression of my own conviction that there is no enterprise of the present day that deserves a higher degree of favor, or that will more honorably signalize the enlightened policy of this Government in the estimation of the present or of future generations. It will require a liberal appropriation of money, and an enlarged discretion to be confided to the Navy Department for the organization and arrangement of a plan of operations which must embrace the employment of a number of men, the supply of boats, armaments, and tools, and the enlistment of such scientific aid as a long and laborious inland exploration, beset with many dangers and difficulties, will suggest.

With a view to the preparatory operations of Commander Lynch, and also in consideration of the need which the African squadron has at all times for such an auxiliary, I have directed the small steamer *Vixen* to be prepared without delay and sent to that coast, to constitute a part of the force under the command of Commodore Mayo, who is about to take charge of the squadron. He will be instructed to furnish Commander Lynch with every facility which his position may allow. A small sum of money has also been placed at the disposal of Commander Lynch for the contingencies of his present service."

Emigrants by the Morgan Dix.

OUR readers will remember, that on the 1st November, 1851, the barque *Morgan Dix*, sailed from Baltimore for Liberia, with a company of 149 emigrants, sent out under the auspices of this Society. They

were all landed at Buchanan in Grand Bassa county, about the 10th of the following month (December). Several of this company were men of considerable intelligence, prudence, and enterprize; and we are

happy to learn that they are still living and doing well in their adopted home. A large number of these emigrants were, however, such persons as we would not select as emigrants to Liberia, if we could always exercise the privilege of selection. And, as we feared, under the circumstances, the mortality among this company has been considerable—much greater than the usual mortality among emigrants, in passing through the process of acclimation—the whole number of deaths, according to the last report of the physician, having been thirty-seven. Several of these were very aged persons, and several young infants. These people were under the medical care of Dr. J. S. Smith, who, we are fully satisfied, is as well qualified to conduct emigrants safely through the acclimating process, as any other physician that has ever practiced in Liberia, and whose practice has generally been attended with very great success. Dr. Smith attributes the death of most of those who died of this company to other causes than sickness produced by the ordinary agents of disease operating in Liberia. He says, “the Morgan Dix company were generally intractable, and were influenced more by animal appetites than by reason. Those who were not given to inordinate indulgence of the appetite, and had stout hearts, have done well. Besides, many of them

were infirm and of feeble constitutions—some having been the subjects of typhoid fever, and not a few were subjects of confirmed dyspepsia.” Again he says, “there were several who were given to strong drink; and some of them were exceedingly imprudent in the excessive use of fruits.”

Under date of July 29th, S. A. Benson, Esq., our agent at Buchanan, writes as follows:

“The immigrants by the Zeno, Liberia Packet, and Ralph Cross, have not had much mortality among them, but the mortality of the Morgan Dix’s company has been considerable, owing to their imprudence—they would not heed advice—would eat fruit such as old settlers do not indulge in—as instance, one got out of his bed at night, while sick, went under an orange tree in my garden, and ate two dozen oranges at midnight, and boasted of it next day. Such a set of hard-headed people, as a general thing, (though there are some worthy exceptions) I never saw before.

The most of those who were prudent have not lost one of their family.”

We always particularly caution emigrants against the indulgence in any thing which is forbidden by the physicians in Liberia; and we are quite satisfied that if they would exercise that prudence which common sense would dictate, and would

strictly follow the directions and advice of the physicians, and resolve to try to live, they need not fear about passing safely through the process of acclimation; through which

all must pass; but which, in many cases, does not require any other aid than that of temperance, prudence, and cheerfulness.

Simon Harrison, alias Uncle Simon.

SOME of our readers are aware that an appeal to the true friends of the African race was made, through the *New York Journal of Commerce*, a few months ago, by the Rev. Cyrus Byington, at the suggestion of the Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, missionaries among the Choctaw Indians, to aid in the purchase of a colored man named Simon Harrison, commonly called Uncle Simon, and his wife and three children, residing in the Choctaw nation, in order that they might emigrate to Liberia; the whole amount required for the purchase being \$2,000—of

which amount, nearly one-half was raised among the acquaintances of Simon, part of it having been contributed by the missionaries, and part by two free colored friends: the balance necessary to effect the freedom of Simon and his family was raised in response to the appeal; and this interesting family will probably be on their way to Liberia by the time this reaches our readers, as it is expected that they will embark in the vessel from New Orleans, to sail as soon after the 20th December as circumstances will allow.

The Late Expeditions to Liberia.

IN our last number, we alluded briefly to the sailing of three fine new barques, with emigrants for Liberia—the *Joseph Maxwell*, from Wilmington, N. C., November 22, with 150 emigrants; the *Linda Stewart*, from Norfolk, Va., November 27, with 171 emigrants, 129 of whom were from Virginia, 39 from North Carolina, 2 from this city, and 1 from New Jersey; and the *Shirley*, from Baltimore, November 27, with 2 emigrants sent out by this Society,

and 34 by the Maryland State Colonization Society. In our present number, we give the names of those emigrants who were sent by this Society, from which it will be seen that the whole number, in the three vessels, was 321, (exclusive of Marshall Hooper and wife, who are returning to their home in Liberia,) of whom 289 were born free, 22 were emancipated in view of emigrating, and 10 purchased their own freedom or were purchased by their

friends. Of the whole number, 144 were from North Carolina, 7 from Georgia, 2 from the District of Columbia, 1 from Pennsylvania, 1 from New Jersey, and 1 from Indiana. Some of these emigrants are men of considerable intelligence and enterprise; and we have reason to hope that many of them will become valuable citizens of the new Republic.

Five white missionaries of the Baptist church sailed for Liberia in the *Linda Stewart*—the Rev. Mr. Sherman and wife, of Philadelphia, the Rev. Mr. Goodman and wife, of Ohio, and Mrs. Crocker, widow of the late Rev. W. G. Crocker, who, after six years' labor in Liberia, died at Monrovia in 1844. Mrs. C., after an absence of a few years from Liberia, is now returning to her former field of labor and usefulness.

The following named missionaries

sailed in the barque *Shirley*: The Rev. Levi Scott, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who goes to meet the Liberia Annual Conference; the Rev. J. W. Horne, who expects to take charge of the Methodist Episcopal Seminary at Monrovia, and Miss Reynolds, of the same church; also, the Rev. Mr. Scott and wife and Miss Freeman, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The three latter are destined for the mission of that church at Cape Palmas.

We take this means of expressing our grateful acknowledgments for the kind treatment we received from the public authorities of Wilmington and Norfolk—and the assistance volunteered by them and other citizens, to enable us to despatch the expeditions from those ports.

African Colonization and Civilization.

[From the *Buffalo Christian Advocate*.]

THE cause of African Colonization is one which we have watched with profound interest for several years past. We have recognized it as one of those great moral enterprises which have for their aim the amelioration of human woes, and as an agency happily calculated to afford a practical outlet and prudent direction to that deep and active sympathy which all enlightened and benevolent minds cherish for the oppressed and degraded children of Africa. Although the movements of this cause have been unostenta-

tious and comparatively noiseless, yet they have given indications of quiescent strength and practical efficiency which presage for it an augmenting success, and ultimately the accomplishment of its great and philanthropic purposes.

The primary object of the Colonization movement is to facilitate the return of the free negroes of this country to Africa, the heaven-appointed home of the colored race. In connection with this object, which has special reference to the improvement of the condition of this

class of persons, various other beneficent results are contemplated, which have already been realized in part, and must, according to present indications, continue to be more and more fully developed. We refer to the extinction of the slave trade, and the civilization and evangelization of the barbarous tribes of Africa. These results have, as we said, already been realized in part; and the friends of Colonization discover, in this partial success, an earnest of what coming generations shall witness in this field of moral enterprise. Of these secondary, but not less important, objects of the Colonization cause, we cannot now speak. Our design at present is merely to notice briefly its primary purpose, namely, to improve the condition of the free negroes of this country. We are aware that the motives of those who have enlisted in this cause have been impeached, and that they have been accused of desiring the removal of our free colored inhabitants merely from a dislike or hatred of the race. We trust it is no longer necessary to vindicate the pure and noble spirits that have been engaged in this movement from such unfounded aspersions. Their self-sacrificing and unobtrusive deeds of charity in this great work are an ample refutation of such calumnies. It is moreover unjust to attribute actions so manifestly beneficent in their results to motives so low and unworthy. That the condition of our free colored people may be greatly improved by Colonization in Liberia has, we think, been fully demonstrated.— We have but to look at their condition here, present and prospective, and then turn to that flourishing colony, in order to be assured that this is the case. One cannot contemplate their social, religious, and

political state in this country, even in the most favored localities, without realizing that their lot is an unfortunate and gloomy one. They are debarred from those social privileges, religious institutions, and political franchises, which are essential to their elevation in the scale of being. They are regarded as an inferior race, and have few or no encouragements held out to them to strive for distinction in any noble pursuit. Their color and physiological peculiarities stamp this state of things with the character of permanence, or, at least, must perpetuate it to a very remote period.— Christianity itself can never break down all those barriers which separate the white from the colored race. The shocking and repulsive idea of amalgamation between the two races affords the only ray of hope for the negro in this country. Against this alternative, every right and noble instinct of the white race must indignantly protest. These same natural instincts will also to a great degree, exclude our colored population from a participation in those social, religious, and political privileges, which are necessary to their prosperity and highest possible advancement. With this constitution of things, the friends of Colonization wage no war. They are willing to let it remain as God has fixed it; and are striving by all means in their power, to retrieve the wrongs of former ages, and bring back the different members of the human family into those separate jurisdictions and allotments in which God evidently designed they should live. They are convinced that the black race in this country can only be elevated in the scale of moral, intellectual, and political being, by transferring them to the land of their nativity, and freeing them from

the restraints which they must ever feel in the presence of a superior race. In Africa, our free colored people may enjoy perfect social equality with those of their own race, and become their own legislators, and the arbiters of their own destiny. There they may enjoy a climate perfectly adapted to their constitutions, and secure adequate returns for their labor, not merely in the form of stocks, moneys, and real estate, but also in the form of that influence and respectability which honest labor and successful industry almost invariably confer.

Such are, in brief, some of the benefits which the Colonization enterprise aims to confer upon the free blacks in our midst. Let all, then, who desire to afford *substantial*, not mere *sympathetic* aid to this unfortunate class of persons, give their countenance and support to this philanthropic and Christian undertaking. And let our free colored people before they reject the friendly advices and offices of those who are thus seeking their good, weigh carefully the inducements which are thus offered to their desires for social and religious advancement, and their laudable ambition of honor and political power.

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[From the Family Journal.]

Governor HUNT, speaking in his last annual message of African Colonization, of restoring the liberated sons of Africa to their God-given country, and of the promising success which has crowned the limited efforts in that direction hitherto, says:—

“They have established a free republican government, and acquired by peaceful means a large extent of country, embracing 200,000 people, and abounding in the elements of agricultural and commercial pros-

perity. They have shown themselves competent to make their own laws and administer their affairs with regularity and justice.”

There is no enterprise of benevolence, no field of Christian duty, of greater magnitude and importance than that of colonizing and Christianizing benighted Africa, by sending back her children redeemed from bondage, ignorance and idolatry. Look at the greatness of the harvest, and the demand for laborers. There are *one hundred and fifty millions* of people, in the lowest depths of barbarism, to be enlightened and elevated to the rank of Christian civilization. Long has Africa been sitting in the darkness of heathenism, and stretching out her hands and calling, like the man of Macedonia, to more favored lands, *Come over and help us.* The excuse for declining the service has been, that the climate is fatal to the white man. But that plea cannot avail against colonization, since the missionaries to be sent are her own children, fitted by nature for the climate and by education for the duties of the mission. They are ready, and wait but for the means to enter upon the field of their labors. Colored men of talents and education, skillful farmers, and mechanics of sober and industrious habits, persons of all classes to fill the several departments of civilized life, want only the aid of a generous philanthropy to transplant into Africa the blessings of our free and Christian institutions. *And most heartily do we thank Governor Hunt for spreading the subject, in his eloquent words, before the legislature and the community.* We trust it will be entertained and acted on as it deserves.—The cause is of public concern, and so should be the means of promoting it.

What Christian philanthropist can ask for a broader field, or one more needful of cultivation? The largest continent in the world, save one, is to be reclaimed, and 150,000,000 of souls are to be redeemed from the bondage of sin and superstition to the glorious light of civil and religious liberty. And what American heart does not swell at the thought of entering and bearing a part in a work so full of mercy and good fruits to both the giver and receiver?

Truly we pray that not our legislature alone, but every State government in the Union, will cheerfully make liberal appropriations for prosecuting this great enterprize of Christian benevolence.

Some persons profess to regard colonization as a forcible expulsion of the blacks—an act like that of the hard-hearted teamster, who, having worked his horses till old age or hard service has disabled them, drives them away from his stable to get their living as they can. But this view is certainly false. Some of the State governments have made laws to expel the free blacks from their borders, and others have threatened to do so; but colonization is a scheme of mercy and religion; it offers no violence to any one's inclination; *it proposes to send those only who are willing to go*, and to *provide for their wants comfortably, till they are able to provide for themselves*. It offers them a passage across the ocean free, provides the instruments of labor, the means of settlement and defense, of education and religious privileges. If there is any thing wrong or repulsive in this proposal, we are unable to see it. It is said, this is their home, their native land, the soil that contains the graves of their friends, why should they leave it? It may also be asked, Why do hundreds and

thousands of enterprising whites abandon their sweet homes, every year, for California, Oregon, and other distant lands? The plain answer is, the hope of being able to provide for themselves a better home elsewhere; the same hope that animated the whites who colonized this country, two hundred years ago, and founded this home for the free, this asylum for the oppressed.

And for this reason, among others, do we commend colonization to the colored man. Here he can never be, in the full sense of the term, *a freeman*. It matters not to discuss the reason why, since all experience proves the fact undeniable; proves that slavery, or degradation, want of employment, poverty, and crime, must ever be the poor Negro's lot, under Anglo-Saxon rule. But in Africa he can be his own master, ruler, and teacher, sitting under his own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make him afraid. Nor only so, but he can do for his degraded brothers there—the natives of Africa—what the white man cannot do; he can instruct them in the glorious truths of Christian civilization and self-government. He can build up there the institutions of religion and liberty, and make Africa a free, enlightened and happy people. Thus may the Negro race, bowed down and humbled by centuries of bondage, but at length enlightened and elevated by the free spirit of Christianity, become a great and powerful nation, and take their place among the proudest of the earth!—What African bosom is not fired with thoughts so grand and ennobling—thoughts that his descendants may become the future Washingtons and Franklins of Africa, the liberators and benefactors of their race!

A Liberian's Reply to Gerrit Smith.

OUR readers will remember that after Governor Hunt of the State of New York had recommended an appropriation for aiding emigrants to Liberia, and the question was referred last winter to a committee of the Legislature, Mr. Smith, now a member elect of the next Congress, sent forth a printed letter, addressed to the Governor, violently opposing it.

It seems that his sentiments have aroused the people of Liberia to reply; and we subjoin an article written by one of the young men now in the Alexander High School, Monrovia, which appeared in the *Liberia Herald*, July 7, with remarks by the editor of the *Herald*, as follows:

We invite the attention of our readers to the communication of our correspondent, Edward B., which will be found on our second page. When the enemies of colonization and Liberia read his plain statement of facts, we hope they will pause in their opposition to a cause which, under the direction of the Great Donor of the universe, has performed and continues to perform more actual benefit to an oppressed race than any other institution that we ever heard of. Why Liberia should be a target for the rude assaults of men professing love for the African race, and who proclaim their unbounded love and Christian affection for those of our oppressed and degraded race living by sufferance in the United States, is to us a matter difficult to understand. We would gladly think well of many of those in the ranks of those styling themselves "Abolitionists;" we believe that many of them are good men; but they are wrong in the course they pursue, in opposing Liberia and the Colon-

ization Society, through whose instrumentality a well-ordered, independent government now exists on the western coast of Africa. We will, on some future occasion, refer to this subject again:

MR. HERALD:—I noticed in the April number of the *New-York Colonization Journal*, that an abolitionist in the United States, of some celebrity, has been traducing Liberia, and colonization, indulging in assertions unwarrantable and baseless, to whose aspersions allow me a space in your columns to reply. But before I proceed, I would state, that while I believe that there are many abolitionists in the United States who are good and sincere men, and seek the real good of colored men, yet I believe that by their precipitate course they have done considerable harm, not only by producing unprofitable excitement, but by blinding the minds of colored people less intelligent than themselves to their true interests; true, many of them, by their warm benevolence and zeal in the cause of the colored man, have discovered indubitable proofs of sincerity; still, their plans and exertions are fruitless, and have no practicable bearing; and it is remarkable with what antipathy they regard colonization and Liberia, and how they close their ears to the fact that they are the only means of delivering the colored man from oppression, and of raising him to respectability.—The abolitionist above referred to, whose misrepresentations of Liberia and colonization we are about to notice, is one whose benevolence towards colored individuals has been extensive, and who probably has their welfare at heart. But, strange to say, in a circular letter addressed

to Governor Hunt, of New-York, who is disposed to favor colonization and Liberia, he speaks of them in terms the most shameful and disparaging.

He says *Liberia is a frightful graveyard*. This assertion is devoid of truth, and entirely without foundation. The fact that several persons coming from northern latitudes die, is no argument to prove that the climate is essentially deleterious.

If America, like Africa, had continued until now without cultivation, had it been permitted to remain in its wild and natural state, it would be no less pernicious. Did not mortality, dreadful and appalling, prevail in the colonies of Jamestown and Plymouth when they were first settled? But that did not arise from the essential insalubriousness of the climate, but from the unclaried state of the country, and the unavoidable exposure of the settlers. This is the case in Liberia. A considerable portion of the sickness and deaths, especially those which have lately occurred at Bassa, is owing to the inconvenient and necessarily exposed condition of the emigrants, as well as to imprudence of conduct; a want of due abstinence from improper diet on their part. Persons who have passed through the acclimating process are generally healthy; nay, many declare that they enjoy better health here than they did in the United States. It is well known that Liberia is not subject to any of those epidemic diseases which sometimes prevail in other parts of the world, sweeping off thousands; strangers coming here suffer only from fever during their acclimating process, an ordeal through which both white and colored have to pass, and which was, no doubt, mercifully ordained by Providence for wise

purposes. The assertion, then, of Gerrit Smith, that Liberia is a frightful graveyard, evinces either a total ignorance of Liberia, or a malicious design to slander the Colonization Society, and bring Liberia into disrepute. He says again, in the letter referred to, that the Colonization Society is the deadliest enemy of the colored race. What an assertion! It is a conclusion at which no reasonable man, looking calmly at the result of its operations in Liberia, will arrive. The colored man in Liberia has been rescued from oppression, freed from the abuses and prejudices he suffered in the United States, and lives in a country where, if he has one spark of independence in his soul, he cannot but be contented and happy, resting, as he does, beneath the shade of his own arbor, enjoying all the immunities and advantages which any man of noble feelings can desire. Yet the means by which he has attained to a position so favorable is said to be his deadliest enemy. Strange argument, indeed!

But Mr Smith says that the plans and policy of the American Colonization Society are more murderous than daggers. What are they?—Let us see. They are, 1st. To rescue the colored man from physical, social, and political oppression.—2d. To send him from the land of bondage to Africa, the land of his forefathers; a land adapted to his mental and physical constitution, at the same time providing against the evils that may arise from too great increase in the United States of a people there discarded from society, trodden down and oppressed. 3d and 4th. To promote the repression of the slave-trade, and to introduce civilization in Africa. Whether these things be the aim of every colonizationist or not, they are the

result of the plans of American Colonization Society, hitherto carried out; yet these plans are said to be more murderous than daggers.— Strange!

But let us look at the plans and policy of abolitionists. They endeavour to secure the physical freedom of the colored man, and either leave him to contend for social and political liberty in the United States, which they know he never can attain to there, or advise him to go to Canada, where he might associate with those "men of blood, Canada blacks," for a "season only," until the arrival of the hour to express sympathy for his brethren in bonds by acts of outrage and deadly strife. How Christianlike their plans! how philanthropic and benevolent!— But, apart from this, look at the condition of the colored man while spending the season in Canada.— What is he? A mere political cypher. Canada is not his country, nor is there any evidence that it ever can be. The coldness and inhospitableness of the climate, the steadily increasing emigration from the Old World of a people more energetic and enterprising, will eventually result in the extinction of the race, a calamity which can never take place in Liberia, to which colonizationists point the colored man. They, by a plan at once practicable and practical, have contributed to the elevation of near eight thousand colored men, sending them, as they do, to Liberia, where they are in comfort and happiness, lords of the soil they tread, none daring to molest or make them afraid. Despite all the objection raised against African colonization, it is obviously the will of Heaven that the races shall be separated; and if the colored race ever become a people elevated and respected, it must be through colonization and

Liberia. Let our enemies then be entreated to cease their misrepresentations, and if they are truly desirous of doing good, to come forward calmly and deliberately, and consider the matter—a matter of no little importance, involving, as it does, the destiny of a people "scattered and peeled." Let them not decry so benevolent an association, nor endeavor to crush an infant republic just rising, and presenting an asylum to a dispersed people. Let abolitionists remember that when they traduce colonization and Liberia, they do material injury to the colored man.

1st. Because they turn his eye from beholding his truest interest, and fill his mind with chimerical hopes, which he can never realize. Liberia is his home; and when they tell him it is not, and can show none any better, they deceive and injure him. Look the world over, and where can a home of freedom, happiness, and comfort, be found for the colored man? Look at his condition in the United States; in no one of them is he allowed equal privileges with Europeans. In all he is looked upon as a distinct and degraded caste. Abolitionists, his professed friends, with all their burning zeal, have not succeeded in any, even of the most anti-slavery States, in raising him to an equal social position with the white man. They cannot change public opinion, which, more partial and rigid than the laws, shuts him out, and which will, no doubt, always debar him from social privileges; and not only is this the case in the United States, but also in Canada and most of the West India Islands, the colored man is but nominally free. In Liberia only is he a free man, in the full sense of that expression; in no other country does he enjoy so wide

and extensive a field for the development of those faculties with which he is endowed; in no other is he so physically and intelligently free.

When abolitionists traduce the Colonization Society and Liberia, they injure the colored man,

2d. Because Liberia is exerting a silent influence for good in behalf of the colored race in foreign lands. His respectability in the countries of his oppression will, doubtless, increase with the growth and prosperity of Liberia. It is the lone star of Liberia that is to penetrate and dissipate the gloom which has so long rested on the social and political condition of the colored race, and, conducting them from thence, guide them to a land of happiness and rest.

Those who defame the Colonization Society and Liberia, injure the colored man,

3d. Because African colonization depends upon it. It is the sons of Liberia that are to explore mysterious Africa, so long a *terra incognita*, and, reveal her wonders to the world. It is they that are to promote that recuperative influence already begun, which shall accrue to the salvation of her degraded sons. Oh, I love to dwell on this theme; I love to anticipate the day when the dry bones scattered throughout this continent shall live; I love to think of the happy period when the long-established kingdom of the Devil shall be destroyed, and his Satanic Majesty, together with all his

subordinates, driven from their stronghold, shall be confined to those regions which were prepared for them, and Africa, arising from the effects of the curse, shall become like a field which the Lord hath blessed.

Are not the above considerations, if calmly viewed, sufficient to restrain any human person, not to say Christians and philanthropists, as many abolitionists profess to be, from villifying the Colonization Society and Liberia? Certainly they ought.

The aspersions of Mr. Smith and his associates tend to illustrate what I believe to be a generally admitted fact, that on any controversy, that party who has the wrong side of the argument will invariably resort to revilings and abuses. Why do abolitionists allow themselves to be harrassed and worried by the progress of colonization, if, as they affirm, "this devilism is its own work?" If it be the work of wicked and designing men, it will come to naught; but if, on the contrary, it be the work of the Almighty, all their subtle reasonings and vituperations cannot overthrow it. Will they not honestly and candidly open their minds to conviction, or will they, "nourishing revenge," still persist in a course of opposition to a cause so noble and benevolent?

Your humble servant,

EDWARD B.

Monrovia, June 29, 1852.

[From the New York Tribune, Dec. 1.]

Emigration to Liberia.

Mr. Abraham Caldwell, who was last year sent out to Liberia, by an association of colored persons in

this city, to examine the country and prepare the way for emigrants to go there, desires us to publish the fol-

lowing in aid of the colored emigration to Liberia. We most cheerfully comply with his request :

NEW YORK,

Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1852.

BRETHREN AND FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: You are aware that I was appointed travelling agent to Africa on the 23d of last December, 1851, by the New York and Liberia Agricultural Association. I returned to New York on the 12th November, 1852; and it now becomes my duty to give you some account of Africa, and of the benefits to be obtained by emigration to that country; and whether there is any benefit to be obtained by so doing or not. I will endeavor to give you as true a statement as my humble ability will admit. In truth and soberness, it would be needless for me to tell you that Africa flows with milk and honey, or that corn grows without planting. Liberia truly is a garden spot; her lands are beautiful, her soil is most fertile, her prairies and her forests are blooming and gay, her rivers and streams abound with fish, and her forests with game. Her constitution is a republican government, and a most excellent code of laws are strictly observed. There are several churches and schools in Monrovia, and they are well filled with people and scholars. The Monroviaans are the most strictly moral, if not the most strictly religious, people I ever saw.

I shall now speak of emigration, which I have some knowledge of. In 1823 I emigrated to Hayti, and in 1839 I emigrated to the Island of Trinidad, West Indies, and lastly to Africa, where I find a peaceful home, where storms of prejudice never come on account of my complexion. I have been noticing for several years, the movements of the Abolition Society, and once thought

they were right, and still believe they are sincere and really desire to elevate the colored man. Some of them have shown it too plainly for me to be mistaken. For instance, Mr. Gerrit Smith, who gave away part of his fortune. Many others have also sacrificed their good names and their money. But, alas! how many good men have been deceived. I, for one, have been blind to my best interest. I hesitate not to say that colonization is the only thing to elevate the colored man. It is vain for many of us to talk of settling on Mr. Smith's land, or of emigrating to Canada and settling on land without money, which, comparatively speaking, few have. Africa holds forth inducements whereby the colored man may be elevated without money and without price. There are many noble-hearted philanthropists who stand ready with willing hearts and open purses to aid in the cause, if called upon.—Awake, brethren, to your best interests!

When I arrived in Liberia the government granted me sixty lots, of ten acres each, for you, or six hundred acres of land, which I have laid off in ten acre lots; thirty lots upon the St. Paul's river, that being all the land unoccupied on the side of the river that I could obtain; and thirty immediately in the rear, but not more than a quarter of a mile back. The land is beautifully situated on the river. The soil is very fertile and well timbered. It is within two miles of the town of Millsburg. The government grants ten acres to each family, and if they want more they can get it from the government for about fifty cents per acre. I have also built nine houses for you on the land—one large house, and eight others of a lesser size for families. I have also clear-

ed and planted down in cassada, coffee, and other vegetables, about nine or ten acres. I also bought three acres of cassada, grown and fit for use, which is ready for the emigrants who have to settle part of that land. Though I have contracted but for six hundred acres, thousands of acres can be obtained in the rear, if required. There are also many beautiful mill-streams on the tract, and the best of water. I sincerely hope this society will be able to settle at least one thousand families, as there are many applications already. Come on, brethren! There is no danger of not having success in emigrating to Liberia; for I assure you if you settle on those lands, having a house already built, a garden planted, as is begun, if you will but work two hours in each day, you cannot fail to do better than by working in America the whole day. You can raise sweet potatoes, yams, cassada, cotton, coffee, and all other vegetables. You can also raise two crops a year. Besides, you can raise geese, turkeys, ducks, chickens, pigs, horses, cows, sheep, goats, and every thing to make you happy, with far less expense than you can in America.

I promised when in Monrovia to mention to the Colonization Society about the doctors. It might be well for them to inquire into the matter; but let every man do his duty, and get his money. The clergy will all do theirs; I trust some do. I must give Mr. Dennis, their agent, and Mr. Ralph More, his assistant, great credit.

My agency now ceases in Africa. I have had the honor of being appointed home agent of the New York and Liberia Agricultural Association, in the place of our deceased and much lamented and worthy friend, Elias G. Jones, who

was our previous home agent in New York, and lost his life in the great struggle for the future welfare of his brethren. Come on, freemen of color! Liberia calls for you. Emancipated slaves are not the men to enlighten a heathen nation, for they are not enlightened themselves. Liberia calls for men of understanding, energy, and capital. Come, brethren, and let us leave our beloved country; there is an asylum for you in Africa. You can there raise every thing to make you happy. There is a wide field open for farmers. If a man plants ten acres of coffee, in four or five years he will realize a handsome income. Coffee requires very little labor, and it would be of more value than what you could make in America in twenty years by labor. Every thing grows abundantly, with very little labor. It is a fine country for cotton, corn, and rice, though cotton is not much planted as yet. There is a market for your produce in Monrovia.—Beef sells at 10 cents per pound; turkeys from \$4 to \$5 a pair; chickens 25 cents a pair; eggs from 15 to 37 cents a dozen; rice from \$1 to \$2 a bushel; cassada at 37 cents a bushel; sweet potatoes 75 cents a bushel. You can also salt down beef, pork, and fish. I would in particular recommend farmers to emigrate to that country. Monrovia is decidedly the best market, in my opinion. If you go there to labor by the day, month, or year, you will not make much, for laborers' wages are very low.

I would advise emigrants to take as much house furniture as they need, for every thing they want here they want there, besides a little money, if they can. Mechanics may find work, though wages are low. Men of capital, as mechanics, can do well, and are much wanted.

Young men of energy, now is your time. Freemen of the North, Africa calls for you. There you can enjoy the luxuries of life and the freedom God intended for man. To all those who may feel friendly to the cause of emigration to Liberia, and wish to aid the same by giving, I say

that donations will be thankfully received and forwarded to Liberia by the Association. The agency of the New York and Liberia Agricultural Association is at No. 34 Mulberry street, New York.

ABR'M CAULDWELL,
Agent.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Loss of the Ralph Cross.

Colonization has ever had much to contend with, both the physical and moral elements seem, at times, to have conspired against it and threatened its annihilation. In the loss of prominent Liberians, noble pioneers, by pestilence, flood and field, more literally, the African fever, the surf and river bars and warfare with savage tribes; in the deadly opposition to it from the more prominent men of color in this county and their ill-advising friends, one might almost fancy a directing Providence adverse to our cause. But on the other hand, we more clearly perceive and acknowledge almost unexampled exemption from ill-fortune in events and circumstances beyond human control and foresight. Among these the most conspicuous is the fact, that, since the sailing of the old pioneer ship Elizabeth, in 1820, but one vessel freighted with emigrants for Liberia, has been lost prior to the *Ralph Cross*, and that one was wrecked in the Roads of one of the Cape de Verds, whither she went to land stores for the United States squadron; an immunity from accident almost without a parallel. The *Ralph Cross*, a Barque of about 4,000 barrels capacity, was owned by the Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company, and sailed from this port on the 1st of May, having on board some 150 emigrants princi-

pally destined for Bassa. She arrived at Monrovia on the 13th of June, and left the next day for Bassa, where she discharged her emigrants and freight destined for that port. The bar of the river proved very bad and difficult of passing, and it is supposed the Captain was obliged thereby to remain over night, of course, rendered liable to an attack of the fever. On the 10th July, the Barque arrived at Cape Palmas, discharged her passengers and freight, took on board some palm oil, and was ready for her return on the 18th but the Captain was confined on shore with fever. That night a heavy swell set in from the seaward, one of the chains parted, the other anchor dragged and the vessel rapidly neared the shore. The mate then attempted to get another anchor over, when the vessel struck. The Kroonen at once seized the boat to escape to the shore. Mr. Jones, the Agent of the New York Agricultural Association, who went out as passenger in the *Ralph Cross*, also jumped in. The boat in clearing the vessel somehow came athwart the chain and was near capsizing. Mr. Jones seized the chain and said to those in the boat he would go on board again. The boats' crew saw no more of him but pulled for shore. Jones never got aboard, was probably washed from

the chain by the heavy surf and was drowned. His body was found on the beach next day,

Owing to the tremendous surf which rolled in from the south continually, little was saved from the vessel, except some palm oil which drifted on shore. The hull was sold for the small sum of sixty-seven dollars, and went to pieces on the night of the 31st of August, having withstood the violence of the surf 42 days. No person was lost except Mr. Jones. The captain at the last advices, Sept. 2d, had entirely reco-

vered and was waiting a passage home. The vessel was insured for \$10,000, some \$1,500 less than her actual cost to the company. The stores, of which she had a large amount on board, were also lost. In the value of the vessel, stores and freight, the company has lost outright about \$3,000, and in being deprived of the vessel when a good voyage had been made up for her Nov. 1, and the necessity thereby of chartering other vessels, a loss of \$3,000 more may be fully estimated, say \$6,000 in all, at least.

Extract from a letter from the Hon. H. Teage to the Rev. J. B. Pinney.

MONROVIA, Aug. 27.

This goes by way of England, and must serve in default of a much longer one that I intended to send by the Ralph Cross. That ill-fated vessel was wrecked some weeks since at Cape Palmas.

It is a matter of deep regret and disappointment to the government in being thus deprived of the liberal subsidy of the society sent out by that vessel. Our only consolation is that the society will receive the amount of its insurance, and will speedily make good the present loss to us.

Among ourselves things are quiet, and a spirit of industry and enterprise is evidently on the increase. Were you, who are so well acquainted with our town and country, here at the present time, you would not call it, as you used to do, *urbus in rure*, and the banks of the St. Paul's an unawakened wilderness.

Thatched huts have given place to commodious brick or stone buildings, both in Monrovia and on the banks of the St. Paul. The tenants live happy under their own vine and figtree, or, literally true, under their

banana and plantain, and wondering why our friends in the United States think us foolish for fleeing from contempt in America to respectability in Africa.

There is not a man in the United States who wishes more ardently the elevation of the colored people there than I do; nor is there one who feels more keenly the injustice of the laws and the sentiment that depress them, than myself; and if talking and writing would avail to correct the injustice, I would not be wanting in the use of these instruments; but on taking a retrospect, what have they availed.

It seems to me that going up by land is a more practicable method of gaining the head of Niagara, than ascending the stream. Let those who think best stay in America, and talk, and we, who are otherwise minded, stay out here and act, and at the close of the nineteenth century it will be seen who have operated to the greater advantage in putting down prejudice.

Able statesmen, orators, philosophers, divines, artists and mechanics

&c., of Liberian growth, will bring to the elevation of the African race a mouth and arguments which all its adversaries will not be able to withstand or gainsay.

Long ere that period arrives, I shall be numbered with the dead; but it is my most cherished hope that then, on some favored eminence, where the noise of human

passions and the collision of opposing theories cannot reach, I shall be able to survey the mortal progress; rightly estimating every action, and carrying out infallibly, and at a glance, every cause to its ultimate results.

Yours, very truly,
H. TEAGE.

(From the Vermont Chronicle.)

Emancipation and Colonization.

During the present year the Massachusetts Colonization Society has received from one donor \$2,711, to be expended in colonizing emancipated slaves. With this sum the expense of colonizing forty-nine has been defrayed, and thus their freedom has been secured; and there is yet an unexpended balance of \$200.

The Society has also received from another donor a pledge of \$1000 for the same object, to be paid when the requisite number of emancipated slaves shall have actually embarked for Liberia.

With these resources amounting to \$1200, the Society is called upon to provide for a company whose colonization will cost \$2100. Their master, whose name and address may be known, confidentially, by applying at this office, describes the case as follows:—

"I have somewhere between sixty and seventy slaves, mostly young and likely, and in this market, I suppose would bring between \$30,000 and \$40,000. I propose to emancipate them and send them to Liberia,—about one-half the coming winter, and the other half the winter following. In sending them away I so reduce my circumstances, and having very infirm health, that I have not more property left, than

will be sufficient for a comfortable support. I must therefore, appeal to the Society to furnish the means to get them to Liberia. Some of my people have relations already living on the St. Paul's, and I suppose they would have to land at Monrovia to get there. Several of them are good mechanics; one a carpenter, two blacksmiths, and one a brick and stone mason."

It is very desirable that these people should embark in a vessel that will sail from Savannah early in November, or in one from New Orleans early in December; and this may be done if any one or more of the able and liberal among us will advance or secure to the Society the \$900 still wanting. The money need not be paid, unless the giver chooses, till information is received of their actual embarkation.

Nothing is to be paid as the price of these slaves. Their master, either from a sense of justice, or generosity, or both, gives them up without compensation, thus reducing himself from a state of affluence to a bare competency for the supply of his actual wants. The amount which he gives up is nearly ten times the expense of colonizing them; and that expense also he would be willing to bear, did his means permit.

There must be those among us, besides the two who have supplied the funds already provided, who will take pleasure in meeting a case like this. Their early attention to

the subject is respectfully solicited.

JOSEPH TRACY,
Sec. Mass. Col. Soc.

Colonization Office, }
Boston, Sept. 22, 1852. }

Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company.

It is now over six years since this Company went into operation under its Charter from the State of Maryland. The *Liberian Packet* was built in 1846, and sailed on her first voyage in December of that year.—The building of this vessel was an era of no little magnitude in Colonization operations. It was with great difficulty that funds could be raised for the purpose, and at her completion, only 16 of the \$20,000 requisite was subscribed. To show the condition of affairs at that time, we copy a programme of operations contained in the October No. of our *Journal*, 1846.

This charter was obtained in the hope and belief, that an amount of stock sufficient to put one vessel in operation, would be subscribed for by colored people of the United States and Liberia; as such a measure would tend much to disabuse the minds of the colored people of this country of the false impressions which they have heretofore entertained with regard to Liberia, and bring them and their transatlantic brethren nearer together. This hope however, has not been fully realized. Many among the colored people who were most anxious to have the thing established, have declined making good their subscriptions, and the result has been a subscription for a majority of the stock necessary for building the *Packet* by several white gentlemen favorable to the scheme. All such subscriptions, however, are made on the condition of a transfer of the same at its fair market value when it shall be desi-

red by any colored person, either in the United States or in Liberia. The whole amount of funds originally obtained on subscription to the "*Cape Palmas Packet*" has been invested in the stock of this Company, in the name of the Maryland State Colonization Society, as it was believed the present plan would prove equally advantageous to the Society in its general results, and more economical. A very liberal subscription has been made in advance by several prominent citizens of Liberia, which we doubt not will be increased on the first voyage of the *Packet* to the amount desired, viz: one-half her value. It is intended to keep the vessel running regularly between the ports of Baltimore and Norfolk, and the several Liberia colonies, making two, or three, or even four voyages a year, depending in a great measure upon the amount of freight or emigrants offered by the Colonization Societies.

It is not intended to take freight for other parties, unless the Missionary Societies having stations in the colonies should see fit to guarantee a certain amount of freight annually, as the Colonization Societies have done, in which case, the same facilities for regular shipments would be granted them. Cabin passengers, to the extent of the accommodations, will be taken at the usual rates, and every attention paid to their convenience and comfort. The under officers and crew of the vessel will be colored men, and it is intended to put her in charge of a colored man as master, ass aso ne on ocom-

petent can be found. Letters and packages will always receive attention, and be delivered as directed, if practicable.

In many respects we fell sadly short of the mark. We soon found it idle to think of over three voyages per year, and from occasional detention on the coast waiting freight, and detention here waiting emigrants, we found it very difficult to set any particular time for sailing; consequently, great disappointment was the too frequent result. We failed also to increase the subscriptions of colored people to the stock, and were often obliged to take the stock of original subscriptions at par, so that up to this time, only \$3325 of the \$25,000 worth of stock is held by colored people, and of this amount, only \$375 in this country, although it has paid a cash dividend of 10 per cent. per annum since the Company went into operation.

Again, we failed in getting a colored master and colored officers and crew. For a time we succeeded in obtaining good colored officers, but after trying in all the northern ports, could not find a man suitable for master nor even mate, should the first officer, Haley, be promoted to the command, and the project was for that time abandoned. Nor have we any hope that a suitable colored man to command a foreign Trading vessel could now be found in this country; the soil is unfavorable to the production of the man. He must come from Liberia.

But notwithstanding our failure to do all that we anticipated, we can confidently say, the six years running of the Packet between this port and Liberia, has done much good. Her quick passages has brought Liberia nearer to this country, she having several times made passages in but a few days over the month, and

twice within the month. Her superior accommodations rendered the passage of emigrants far more agreeable than ordinary trading vessels heretofore chartered. Her regular return to this port enabled many of the Liberians to visit the United States, thereby increasing business relations between us, and enabled hundreds of others, whose circumstances would not permit their again crossing the Atlantic, to send letters and packages to their friends. The visits of the Liberians to this country which have no doubt been quadrupled in consequence of the establishing of the Liberia Packet, have done more to excite an interest in Liberia among the free colored people of this country, than all the speeches and writings of the friends of Colonization since the society commenced operations. One important advantage to Colonization has resulted from the operations of the Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company, not promised or estimated in the outset, viz: the cheaper transportation of emigrants. In the contract between the Company and the Colonization Societies, the Company bound itself to carry all emigrants offered at certain rates, and these rates were rather below the average rate at which emigrants had been hitherto sent in transient vessels. This was all the Company asked, and had the Society been bound to furnish a quota at certain times, the expenses of transportation might be supposed to be about the same as they had previously been. But the case was far otherwise. The Societies could not *guarantee* any fixed number. The Company has often prepared for a larger number, say 150, and when the time of sailing arrived, perhaps fifty would not be ready to embark; thereby rendering it necessary for the Company to procure freight from other sources,

or sail an empty vessel. Again, few emigrants would be offered and freight solicited or merchandize purchased to fill the Packet, when the day of sailing approached, the number of emigrants would often be doubled, and the Company be obliged to put their own cargo in store until another voyage. The Colonization Societies therefore have been gainers by employing the Company as agents for carrying on their operations. Without the Company's aid, they would often have chartered larger vessels, and been obliged to send them out half filled, or embark in a commerce not legitimately within the scope of their operations.—The Company has also not only chartered, but bought and even exchanged vessels when emigrants were offered out of the Packet's time, and transported them at the established rates. We claim, therefore, that the operations of the Chesapeake and Liberia Trading Company for the past six years, have been productive of incalculable advantages to Colonization, and in no respect detrimental to it.

The Company now is not the owner of any vessel. The three first years of the operations of the Company, proved conclusively, that the Liberia Packet was entirely too small for the purpose intended. The increase in the number of emigrants, the increased quantity of their effects consequent upon the movement of a better class; the increase of freight offered by different parties to their Liberian correspondents, required a vessel of near or quite 5000 barrels capacity, and it was determined to sell the Liberia Packet when opportunity offered. In the autumn of 1851, the American Colonization Society had a choice lot of emigrants from the valley of Virginia, and a Steam Saw Mill to

send out. A vessel of suitable size could not be readily found in this port for charter, and the Company purchased the barque Morgan Dix, a vessel of 276 tons for the purpose. She made one successful voyage and prepared for another. When nearly ready for sea, the number of emigrants increased so much that she was judged too small, and she was exchanged for the Barque Ralph Cross, of near 4000 barrels capacity. This vessel was put in first rate order for the accommodation of emigrants, and sailed for the coast with a full cargo, in May of the present year. The Liberia Packet arrived in July, and was disposed of.—A large expedition was planned for the Ralph Cross, Nov. 1st, and we waited her arrival without hearing of her loss, until the 10th. The detail of chartering substitutes for her, is given in another editorial.

The present condition of the Company is therefore somewhat novel, it may be said to be out of business, and in a condition, if thought advisable, to wind up and discontinue operating. It is entirely solvent, able to pay all its liabilities of debts or stock, and have a small balance left, provided the insurance in the Ralph Cross is duly paid, which cannot be doubted. The question now occurs, what is to be done? And this question we, *individually* shall not attempt to decide, or even pre-advise an answer. Since the organization of the Company, with the exception of the building of the Packet, we have assumed the responsibility of most of its operations, although its officers are gentlemen, whose opinions on commercial matters are much to be desired. We have pursued this course not from an undue confidence in our own ability to manage its affairs better than another, but because the busi-

ness has been a peculiar one, much out of the beaten track of mercantile operations, mixed up with matters, persons and things, with which we happen to have been better acquainted than others interested in the Company. But now we have arrived at a stand point at which it behooves us to pause and reflect, before moving again. We cannot, therefore, answer the question in advance, which we know we shall meet from our friends and the friends of the cause throughout the country. We have had the advantage of six years experience, the position of Colonization is very different from which it was when we were soliciting \$100 subscriptions to the stock of a vessel of 275 tons, the propos-

ed size of the Liberia Packet. If we start again, it must be in the right course, it must be in the right manner, the course and manner which past experience indicates, and the present attitude of Colonization demands. We must consult with the officers of the Company, with the officers of the Colonization Societies, and with the prominent friends of Colonization and Africa throughout the country, with the government and with the merchants of Liberia, weigh all interests bearing upon the subject, take full time for deliberation—and then, if thought advisable to resume operations, do so in the best possible manner.

Items of Intelligence.

SLAVERY IN SOUDAN.—Bayard Taylor, writing to the N. Y. Tribune, from Khartoum in Soudan, Central Africa, gives the following account of slavery:

The traffic in slaves has decreased very much of late. The wealthy Egyptians still purchase slaves, and will continue to do so till the "institution" is wholly abolished, but the despotic rule exercised by the Pacha in Nubia has had the effect of greatly lessening the demand. Vast numbers of Nubians go into Egypt, where they are engaged as domestic servants, and their paid labor, cheap as it is, is found more profitable than unpaid service of negro slaves. Besides, the tax on the latter has been greatly increased, so that merchants find the commodity less profitable than gum or ivory. Ten years ago, the duty paid at Assouan was 30 piastres for a negro and 50 for an Abyssinian; at present it is 350 for the former and 550 for the latter, while the tax can be wholly avoided by making the slave free. Prices have risen in consequence, and the traffic is proportionately diminished. The government probably derives as large a revenue as ever from it, on account of the increased tax, so that it has seemed to satisfy the demands of some of the European powers by restricting the trade, while it actually loses nothing thereby. The government slave hunts in the interior, however, are no longer carried on. The greater part of the

slaves brought here, are purchased from the Galla and Shongollo tribes on the borders of Abyssinia, or from the Shillouks and Dinkas, on the White Nile. The captives taken in the wars between the various tribes are invariably sold. The Abyssinian girls, who are in great demand among the Egyptians for wives, are frequently sold by their own parents. They are treated with great respect, and their lot is probably no worse than that of any Arab or Turkish female. The more beautiful of them often bring from \$200 to \$500. In fact, among the Mohammedans in general, marriage is always a matter of bargain and sale. Ordinary household servants may be had from one to two thousand piastres. My dragoman, Achmet, purchased a small girl the other day for \$1200, to be brought up in his household. He intends making her free, as he says this is a good thing, according to his religion: but the true reason, I suspect, is the tax at Assouan.

The Egyptians rarely maltreat their slaves, and instances of cruelty are much less frequent among them than among the Europeans settled here. The latter became so notorious for their violence that the government was obliged to establish a law forbidding any Frank to strike his slave; but in case of disobedience, to send him before the Cadi, or Judge, who would decide on the proper punishment.

AN AFRICAN FUNERAL.—Wheye, the headman of the Fish Town, Cape Palmas, having died, a coffin (such as used among civilized people) was procured. Guns had been fired during the night at regular intervals, and were during the morning still continued. The people in the settlement generally attended the funeral. Several drums were beaten at regular intervals, and women danced part of the time, and the town soldiers dressed in their war equipments at other times with some parade marched around the corpse, which was laid out in an open court, and as they advanced they were continually firing their muskets, making at the same time many savage grimaces, and throwing themselves into strange postures—now hastening rapidly around the ring, and then starting back as if intimidated by some object before them. The multitude at times shouted with laughter at the movements of the performers.

All kinds of money, dry goods, crockery, brass rods, beads, pipes, tobacco, &c., had been brought as presents by the people and deposit-

ed near the corpse with his family. At 1 P. M. the corpse was placed in the coffin, also a part of the money brought. A beaver hat was placed upon the head of the corpse, a pipe in his mouth, beads and rings upon his arms and ankles—his best clothes were deposited with him, besides various kinds of dry goods—and all this amidst the continual firing of muskets, and the bitter lamentations of women, some of whom seemed given up almost to despair.

As soon as the corpse was thus placed in the coffin, two bullocks were slain, and the warm blood hastily sprinkled over all the drapery which covered the corpse.

This being done, the coffin still uncovered, was borne upon the heads of two men 200 yards to the shade of some large fetich trees, where it was placed upon the ground, and dozens of warriors in their war dresses, continued for nearly an hour to fire incessantly over the corpse. From thence it was taken to the island near the town, where it was laid upon the ground like their dead generally.

List of Emigrants

By the Barque Joseph Maxwell, Captain Ferrel, from Wilmington, N. C., November 22, 1852, for St. Paul's River, Liberia.

No.	Name.	Age.	Education.	What Church Member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Fayetteville, N. C.</i>						
1	Quinny Young,	40	read,	Baptist.	Free.	Carpenter.
2	Clarissa " wife,	35		do.	do.	
3	Mary E. " dtr.	16			do.	
4	Sarah M. " "	13			do.	
5	John " son,	12			do.	
6	Nancy " dtr.	10			do.	
7	William " son,	8			do.	
8	Thomas " "	6			do.	
9	Benjamin " "	4			do.	
10	Andrew " "	2			do.	
11	David S. " "	6 mos.			do.	
12	Solomon Webb,	53			do.	

No.	Name.	Age.	Education.	What Church member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
13	Edy Webb, wife,	40			Free.	
14	Wm. Hen. " son,	19	read,		do.	
15	Esau " "	17	do.		do.	
16	Daniel J. " "	15	do.		do.	
17	Abraham Johnson,	55		Meth.	do.	
18	Priscilla " wife,	48		do.	do.	
19	Nancy " dtr.	23	read,	do.	do.	
20	Henry " son,	19	do.	do.	do.	
21	George " "	14	do.		do.	
22	Baalim Hawley,	12			do.	
23	Solomon Tabron,	70	read,	Baptist.	do.	
24	William Johnson,	33	do.	Meth.	do.	Wheelwright.
25	John Johnson,	29	do.	do.	do.	
26	Mary " wife,	26		do.	do.	
27	Anna M. " dtr.	4			do.	
28	Abr'ham, " son,	2			do.	
29	John Hagan,	35	read,	Meth.	do.	Carpenter.
30	Sarah " wife,	25	do.	do.	do.	
31	Wm. T. " son,	8			do.	
32	Zilpha A. " dtr.	6			do.	
33	Eliz'beth S. " "	4			do.	
34	Matt. L. " son,	2			do.	
35	Sarah J. " dtr.	6 mos.			do.	
36	John Andrews,	32	read,	Meth.	do.	Carpenter.
37	Mary " wife,	23		do.	do.	
38	Sarah " dtr.	4			do.	
39	Sophia " "	2			do.	
40	John " son,	2 mos.			do.	
41	Nicholas Everett,	49		Meth.	do.	
42	Tempy " wife,	37			do.	
43	Frederick " son,	16	read,		do.	
44	William Redin,	30	do.		do.	Blacksmith.
45	Frances " wife,	25			do.	
46	Carolina " dtr.	2			do.	
47	Martha Franklin,	44	read,	Baptist.	do.	
48	Thomas Hammond,	20			do.	
49	Zilpha " wife,	22			do.	
50	Benjamin Johnson,	29	read,	Meth.	do.	
51	James Ford,	25			do.	Bricklayer.
52	Robin Waddle,	90		Meth.	Slave.	Em. by John Waddle.
53	Patsy " wife,	70		do.	do.	do.
54	Wiley Hatcher,	28			Free.	Carpenter.
55	Elizabeth " wife,	20			do.	
56	James Maner,	55			do.	
57	Hales Payne,	19			do.	Carpenter.
58	Bartly W. James,	33	read&write		do.	do.
59	Patience " wife,	28			do.	
60	Lucinda " dtr.	9			do.	
61	Elbert H. " son,	2			do.	
62	Infant	6 weeks.			do.	
63	William Thompson,	40			do.	
64	Patsy " wife,	30			do.	
65	William " son,	10			do.	
66	Sarah " dtr.	5			do.	
67	Daniel " son,	6 weeks.			do.	

No.	Name.	Age.	Education.	What Church member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
68	William Wright,	65			Slave.	Em. by E. W. Barge.
69	Emily Hooper, <i>Chapel Hill, N. C.</i>	16			do.	Pur. by her father.
70	Patsy Boon,	55			Free.	
71	James " son	22			do.	
72	Keziah " dtr.	21			do.	
73	Mary Ann " "	7			do.	
74	Henry " son	5			do.	
75	Chris'r C. " gr. ch.	1			do.	
76	Eliza Mayho,	17			do.	
77	Charles Williams,	37			do.	Carpenter.
78	Beda " wife	27			do.	
79	Arena " dtr.	13			do.	
80	Mary Jane " dtr.	5			do.	
81	John W. " son	3			do.	
82	Logan " " 18 mos. <i>Wilmington, N. C.</i>				do.	
83	Marsden Webb,	29		Meth.	do.	Ship-carpenter.
84	Eliza " wife	27			do.	
85	Kansy " dtr.	1			do.	
86	William Webb,	26			do.	
87	David Webb,	30			do.	
88	Owen Artist,	38			do.	Plasterer.
89	Josiah " son	12			do.	
90	Washington Collins,	24			do.	Plasterer.
91	William Sweat, <i>Mecklenburg Co. N. C.</i>	20			do.	
92	Edward Harris,	60	read,	Presby.	Slave,	Em. by Mrs. Mary Harris.
93	Betsy " wife	58	do.	do.	do.	do.
94	Milton " son	40	do.		do.	do.
95	Alexander " "	38	do.	do.	do.	do.
96	George " "	36		do.	do.	do.
97	John " "	34		do.	do.	do.
98	Edward " "	28			do.	do.
99	Cyrus " " <i>Cabarrus Co. N. C.</i>	24			do.	do.
100	Wash. Kimmons,	32	read,	Presby.	Slave,	Em. by Miss M. Kimmons.
101	Lily " wife	28	do.	do.	Free,	
102	Charity " dtr.	6			do.	
103	George W. " son. <i>Newbern, N. C.</i>	3			do.	
104	Gracy Ann Brown,	24			Free,	
105	Maria " dtr. <i>Lancaster Dist. S. C.</i>	2			do.	
106	Benjamin Jacobs,	66	read,	Presby.	Free,	
107	Milly " wife	58	do.	do.	Slave,	Em. by John Coffee.
108	Rebecca " dtr.	34	do.	do.	Free,	
109	Mehalah " "	21	do.	do.	do.	
110	Martha " "	18	read&write		do.	
111	Arabella " "	16	do.		do.	
112	Lucretia " "	12	read,		do.	
113	Sarah Jane Croxton,	12			do.	
114	Peter A. Jacobs,	14			do.	
115	Peter Jacobs,	40	read&write		do.	Wheelwright.
116	Lucy Ann " wife	31	do.	Meth.	do.	

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Church member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
117	John A. Jacobs, son	12			Free,	
118	Henry R. " "	10			do.	
119	Spencer " "	7			do.	
120	Elizabeth " dtr.	5			do.	
121	Mary S. " "	3			do.	
122	Francis M. Jacobs,	28			do.	
123	Elijah Wright,	50	read,		do.	
124	Sarah " wife	35			do.	
125	John " son	20			do.	
126	Sarah Jane " dtr.	16			do.	
127	Columbus " son	14			do.	
128	Martha C. " dtr.	12			do.	
129	Elizabeth A. " "	10			do.	
130	Harriet A. " "	8			do.	
131	Robert S. " son	5			do.	
132	Lucy Ann " dtr.	2			do.	
133	Mehalah C. " "	6 mos.			do.	
134	Evan Jant,	28			do.	Cooper.
135	Mary Ann " wife	18			do.	
136	John " son	2			do.	
137	William T. " "	3 mos.			do.	
	<i>Camden, S. C.</i>					
138	Churchwill Vaughn,	24	read & write		do.	Carpenter.
	<i>Charleston, S. C.</i>					
139	Brane Dickerson,	55	r'd & write.	Presbt'n.	Slave.	Purchased himself.
140	John Smith,	21	read,		do.	Em. by Major J. L. Smith.
141	Ephraim Wilson,	70	do.		Free.	
	<i>Savannah, Ga.</i>					
142	James Richardson,	28			Slave.	Em. by J. Richardson.
	<i>Morgan Co., Ga.</i>					
143	Sally Walker,	38			Slave.	Em. by Isaac Walker.
144	Rebecca " dtr.	20			do.	do.
145	Sarah " "	7			do.	do.
146	Madison " son.	5			do.	do.
147	Thomas " "	18 mos.			do.	do.
148	Frances " gr.child.	3			do.	do.
149	Marshall Hooper,					Return to Liberia.
150	Rachel " "					do.

NOTE.—These 148 (Hooper and wife having previously been reported,) added to the number previously sent, make 7,149 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

By the Barque *Linda Stewart*, Captain *Schlemmer*, from *Norfolk, Va.*, November 27 1852, for *St. Paul's River, Liberia*.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Church member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
	<i>New Brunswick, N. J.</i>					
1	Wm. S. Anderson,	20		Prost. E.	Free.	Barber.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What church member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
	<i>Washington, D. C.</i>					
2	Francis Beams,	61		Catholic.	Free.	Carpenter.
3	Daniel " son	20			do.	
	<i>Norfolk, Va.</i>					
4	William Elliott,	30	read.	Baptist.	do.	
5	Margaret " wife	31		do.	do.	
6	Nancy A. " dtr.	11			do.	
7	Isaiah " son	9			do.	
8	Edmund " "	7			do.	
9	John H. " "	4			do.	
10	Louisa " "	2			do.	
11	John Young,	37		Baptist.	do.	
12	Jemina " wife	33		do.	do.	
13	Cornelius " son	15	read.		do.	
14	Isaiah " "	14	read.		do.	
15	William " "	12			do.	
16	John " "	10			do.	
17	Judith " dtr.	6			do.	
18	Senia " "	4			do.	
19	Virginia A. " "	2			do.	
20	Patty " "	4 months.			do.	
21	Francis Shepherd	36	read.	Baptist.	do.	
22	Louisa " wife	32		do.	do.	
23	Nancy A. F. " dtr.	12			do.	
24	John H. " son	10			do.	
25	Polly " dtr.	6			do.	
26	Louisa " "	4			do.	
27	Martha A. " "	1			do.	
28	Willis Shepherd	20	read.	Baptist.	do.	
29	Michael Ash,	33		do.	do.	
30	Emma " wife	25			do.	
31	Celia " dtr.	6			do.	
32	Edward " son	4			do.	
33	Huldah Pugh,	12			do.	
34	Isaac Young,	36			do.	
35	Charlotte " wife	34			do.	
36	Joseph " son	8			do.	
37	Emeline " dtr.	6			do.	
38	Nancy A. " "	4			do.	
39	Isaiah " son	1			do.	
40	Daniel Pitt,	37	read.	Baptist.	do.	
41	Mary " wife	36		do.	do.	
42	Lovey " dtr.	14			do.	
43	Elizabeth " "	12			do.	
44	William " son	8			do.	
45	Nancy A. " dtr.	4			do.	
46	Dianna " dtr.	1			do.	
47	John Fuller,	55	read & write	Meth.	do.	Shoemaker.
48	Thomas " son	15	do.	do.	do.	
49	Roger Fuller,	37		do.	do.	
50	Matthew Ash,	56		Baptist.	do.	
51	Judith A. Ash,	24	read.	do.	do.	
52	James Ash,	21	read & write		do.	
53	Matthew Ash, jr.	13			do.	

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Church Member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
54	Rachel Ash,	7			Free.	
55	Civility Ash,	4			do.	
56	William White,	12			do.	
57	John White,	11			do.	
58	Nancy A. White,	10			do.	
59	Sarah White,	9			do.	
60	Joseph White,	7			do.	
61	Thomas White,	5			do.	
62	Lovey White,	3			do.	
63	Liberia Ash,	6 months.			do.	
64	Richard Cook,	21			do.	
65	Mary " wife	22		Baptist.	do.	
66	James " son	2			do.	
67	Keziah " dtr.	4 months.			do.	
68	George Wright,	25			do.	
69	Dianna " wife	24			do.	
70	Samuel Rix,	35	read.	Baptist.	do.	
71	Mary " wife	30		do.	do.	
72	Elizabeth " dtr.	13			do.	
73	Moses " son	11			do.	
74	Augustus " "	9			do.	
75	Cyrus " "	7			do.	
76	Margaret " dtr.	4			do.	
77	John R. " son	2			do.	
78	Louisa " dtr.	3 months.			do.	
79	Simon Shepherd	23	read.	Baptist.	do.	
80	Keziah Shepherd	40	do.	do.	do.	
81	Thadeus Jones	15			do.	
82	David Jones	12			do.	
83	Margaret Jones	9			do.	
84	Mingo Carney	50		Baptist.	Slave.	Em. by James H. Carney
85	Charity " wife	44		do.	Free.	
86	Mingo " son	20			do.	
87	Betsy A. " dtr.	18			do.	
88	Indiana " "	14			do.	
89	Edw. E. " son	12			do.	
90	Isaiah " "	8			do.	
91	Bathenia " dtr.	4			do.	
92	Jonathan " son	2			do.	
93	Isaac Deans,	54	read.	Baptist.	Slave.	Purchased himself.
94	Mary " wife	45	read & write	do.	Free.	
95	John " son	22	read.		Slave.	Purchased by his father.
96	Mary E. Wilson,	17			Free.	
97	Phebe A. Hodges,	10			Slave.	Purchased by Mary Deans.
98	Henry Trotter,	15			Free.	
99	David Trotter,	11			do.	
100	Ann Copeland,	27		Baptist.	do.	
101	Otway Copeland,	3			do.	
102	Jeremiah Elliott,	47	read.	Baptist.	do.	
103	Charity " wife	46		do.	do.	
104	James H. " son	18			do.	
105	John T. " "	15			do.	
106	Eli " "	13			do.	
107	Edward Elliott,	21			do.	
108	Matthew Ash, Jr.	27	read,	Baptist,	do.	

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Church member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
109	Lydda Ash, wife	25		Baptist,	Free,	
110	Ann E. " dtr.	8			do.	
111	Matthew " son	6			do.	
112	John H. " "	4			do.	
113	Josiah " "	2			do.	
114	John Conway,	27		Baptist,	do.	
115	Susan Elliott, Portsmouth, Va.	19	read,	do.	do.	
116	Mary Jones,	23	spell,		do.	
117	Aaron Anderson,	27	read&write	Baptist,	do.	Barber.
118	Susan " wife	26	do.	do.	Slave,	Pur. by her husband.
119	Elizabeth " dtr.	6			do.	Purchased by her father.
120	Mary " "	6	mos.		Free,	
121	Moses Rix,	25	read,	Baptist,	do.	
122	Martha A. Rix,	32		do.	do.	
123	Missouri Rix,	12			do.	
124	Lucas S. Rix,	9			do.	
125	Ann A. Rix,	5			do.	
126	Sarah J. Rix,	4			do.	
127	Abraham T. Ruffin,	11			do.	
128	Caroline J. Jones,	4			do.	
129	Samuel Jones, Petersburg, Va.	2			do.	
130	Thomas Jackson, Manchester, Va.	48			Slave,	Purchased his freedom.
131	Richard Simms,	17	read&write	Baptist,	Free,	Cooper.
132	James Simms, Raleigh, N. C.	20	do.		do.	Barber.
133	Stephen Pedaford,	69			do.	
134	Polly " wife	47		Christ'n,	do.	
135	Sewell Pedaford,	28			do.	
136	Hannah Pedaford,	60			do.	
137	Charlotte Carroll,	24			do.	
138	Charles W. " son	3			do.	
139	Isaac Scott,	22		Baptist,	do.	
140	William R. Morgan,	24	spell,		do.	
141	Isaac Scott,	60	read&write	Christ'n,	do.	Preacher.
142	Milly " wife	36			do.	
143	Theophilus Scott, son	15			do.	
144	Polly " dtr.	13			do.	
145	Franklin " son	8			do.	
146	Ann N. " dtr.	6			do.	
147	Jane S. " "	4			do.	
148	Anderson Harris,	27			do.	
149	Nancy " wife	34			do.	
150	Elias G. " son	10			do.	
151	Marina F. " dtr.	9			do.	
152	Helen " "	6			do.	
153	Mary E. " "	9	mos.		do.	
154	Edna M. " son	5			do.	
155	William " son	3			do.	
156	Wesley Jasper,	22			do.	
157	Celia " wife	17		Christ'n.	do.	
158	Samuel B. Bass,	20			do.	Blacksmith.
159	William F. Burnet,	21			do.	Miller.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	What Church Member of.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
160	Gray Dunson,	28		Meth.	Free.	
161	Tyresa " wife	27		do.	do.	
162	William H. " son	3			do.	
153	M. L. " "	1			do.	
164	Washington Jasper,	27		Christ'n,	do.	
165	Minerva A. " wife	27			do.	
166	Andrew " son	8			do.	
167	James R. " "	2			do.	
	<i>Fayetteville, N. C.</i>				do.	
168	Nathan Harris,	28	read,		do.	Carpenter.
	<i>Washington, N. C.</i>					
169	Richard Judkins,	51	read,	Baptist,	Slave,	Purchased himself.
170	Maria Judkins,	42	spell,	do.	do.	Purchased by her husband.
171	Susanna Judkins,	6 mos.			Free,	

NOTE.—These 171, added to the number previously sent, make 7,320 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

By the Barque Shirley, from Baltimore, November 27, 1852, for St. Paul's River, Liberia.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
	<i>Lafayette, Ind.</i>				
1	Samuel B. Webster,	30		Free.	
	<i>Hollidaysburg, Pa.</i>				
2	Charles Deputie,	30		do.	

NOTE.—These 2, added to the number previously sent, make 7,322 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of November, to the 31st of December, 1852.

MAINE.

Bath—Legacy bequeathed to this Society by the late Jonathan Hyde, Esq. of Bath, by Z. A. Hyde, one of the Executors... 500 00
Hallowell—John Merrick, Esq... 5 00

505 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Henniker.—From Abel Connor, Esq., to constitute Rev. J. M. R. Eaton, Alexander Whitney Connor, John Kimball Connor, Abel De Lafayette Connor, Mrs. Eunice C. C. Leach, and Mrs. Hannah C. Flanders, life members of the Am. Col. Society..... 180 00

VERMONT.

Bradford.—Deacon. G. W. Prich-

ard from his church and congregation..... 5 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston.—Donation from Mass. Col. Soc..... 500 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt :

New London—George R. Lewis \$100, Thos. W. Williams \$50, E. and N. S. Perkins, Jonathan Coit, Henry P. Havens, each \$20; Acors Barns, Wm. Albertson, each \$10; Mrs. Jonathan Starr, Cash; Capt. F. Allyn, Wm. C. Crump, Esq.; Mrs. S. Cleaveland; A. M. Frink, S. Minor, J. A. Smith, Rev. R. A. Hallam, each, \$5; Mrs. C. Chew, Miss C. E. Rainey, Mrs. S. Lockwood,

each \$3; A. F. Prentis, Dr. Baxter, each \$2; Mrs. Mumford, \$1,10; Mrs. W. P. Cleaveland, Louis Bristol, Esq., G. W. Goddard, Esq., Captain Smith, W. Bacon, G. W. Tibbits, J. B. Gurley, P. D. Irish, N. Fosdick, J. C. Douglas, cash; Dr. Sterne, Dr. L. Betts, each \$1; T. L. Avery, cash, each 50 cents..... 303 10

Middletown.—Deacon Henry S. Ward, \$20, Mrs. Dana, \$8; Mrs. Alsop, E. Jackson, Rev. W. Jarvis, each \$5; Mrs. Ed. F. Johnson, Mrs. Rich. Rand, J. Barnes, Esq., F. L. Gleason, E. Spencer, Esq., cash; Deac. E. Davis, each \$3; Rev. J. L. Dudley, R. P. Rand, Mrs. Otis Fisk, Dr. Charles Woodward, Dr. W. B. Casey, J. L. Smith, J. H. Watkinson, B. Douglas, Esq., S. Brooks, D. R. Benham, Rev. Dr. Crane, each \$2, Mrs. Charles Dyer, \$1,50; J. A. Sumner, Prof. True, A. Southmayd, Mrs. H. G. Hubbard, J. Tobey, W. J. French, W. Cooley, Jr., D. W. Camp, N. Smith, A. Pease, Mrs. L. H. Tyler, Mrs. L. A. Rand, Mrs. N. Starr, Mrs. Emily Tracey, each \$1; Miss M. Payne, 50 cents, Master H. F. Tracy, 16 cents; Others \$1,05; Female Col. Soc. \$24 17—127 38; \$30 of which to constitute Miss Mary H. Hulbert, Secretary of the Middletown Female Colonization Society, a Life member of the American Colonization Society..... 127 38

Portland.—Alfred Hall, Esq., \$5, 5 00

Waterbury.—J. M. L. and W. H. Scovill, \$20..... 20 00

Bridgeport.—A lady in the First Con. Society, \$20..... 20 00

475 48

NEW YORK.

New York City.—From the New York State Colonization Society, a donation,.....3,178 23

NEW JERSEY.

Newark.—Donation from New Jersey State Col. Soc..... 553 02

MARYLAND.

Baltimore.—James Hall, M. D., to constitute himself a Life Director of the American Colonization Society..... 1000 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By Rev. Joshua N. Danforth: *Washington City*—Collections towards constituting Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, a life director of the American Colonization Society, viz: From Corcoran & Riggs \$30; Hon. Edward Everett, Secretary of State, \$20; J. W. Maury, \$20; John Harkness, \$5; William Gunton, Rev. J. S. Bacon, D. D., E. Whittlesey, A. O. Dayton, each \$1... 79 00

VIRGINIA.

Richmond.—Donation from the Virginia Colonization Society, \$1,225 50; Legacy left the Am. Col. Soc., by the late Thomas Rutherford, Esq., of Richmond, \$378 84..... 1,604 34

Duffields.—From Rev. P. Fletcher, contributions in his two Congregations of Elk Branch and Bunker Hill, equally, \$40. Cash \$1, uncurrent note..... 41 00

Spout Spring.—Collections by John A. Shearer, Esq., to constitute Rev. Andrew Hart a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., \$30..... 30 00

1,675 34

NORTH CAROLINA.

Wilmington.—Dr. Dixon, \$3.... 3 00

FLORIDA.

By Rev. Edmund Lee: *Manatee.*—Robert Gamble, jr., Esq., \$10..... 10 00

Monticello.—D. M. Donnell, Esq., annual subscription, \$10..... 10 00

20 00

LOUISIANA.

St. Mary.—Legacy of Jehu Wilkinson, Esq., deceased, late of St. Mary's Parish, La., by John B. Murphy & W. T. Palfrey, Esqs., exec'rs, through the Hon. John Moore, \$500.. 500 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Rodney.—David Hunt, Esq., annual contribution, by Henderson & Peale, \$500..... 500 00

KENTUCKY.

Augusta.—Contribution of a friend, by Rev. A. H. Triplett..... 0 36

OHIO.

By David Christy, Esq:—*Piqua.*—Rev. Wm. Cox, Dr. J.

B. Conyers, Rev. C. W. Fitch, James Starrett, J. D. Holtzman, Martin Simpson, Dr. J. V. Dorsey, Mrs. Campbell, each \$1; Joseph Sawyer, Esq., \$5; Wm. Scott, \$3.....	16 00
Troy—J. G. Telford, M. D., \$3, James Telford, \$2, Lucy Telford, B. F. Powers, B. S. Kyle, R. Gibbs, Preserved Smith, J. D. Fowler, R. L. Douglass, Harter & Hart, John McCullough, William Cottingham, Elias Skinner, T. J. Orbison, F. Elliot, Thompson & McClung, Cash, T. B. Kyle, Wm. J. Thomas, each \$1; C. W. Knight, S. R. Ewart, J. Kitchen, each 50 cents.....	23 50
Granville—H. L. Bancroft, A. Sanford, each \$5; G. B. Johnson, Rev. Mr. Hall, B. H. Bancroft, S. Wright, Jr., Mr. Clemmons, Mr. Little, W. T. Kerr, Mr. Parsons, each \$1; D. Humphreys, \$2.....	20 00
Newark—J. Dille, Esq., J. J. Brice, each, \$2; Mrs. H. P. Wylie, \$5; Wm. Shields, A. Sherwood, A. Fleck, S. B. Sherwood, J. L. Preston, B. Ellis, R. Darlington, Lewis Evans, T. J. Anderson, Wm. Spencer, each \$1.....	19 00
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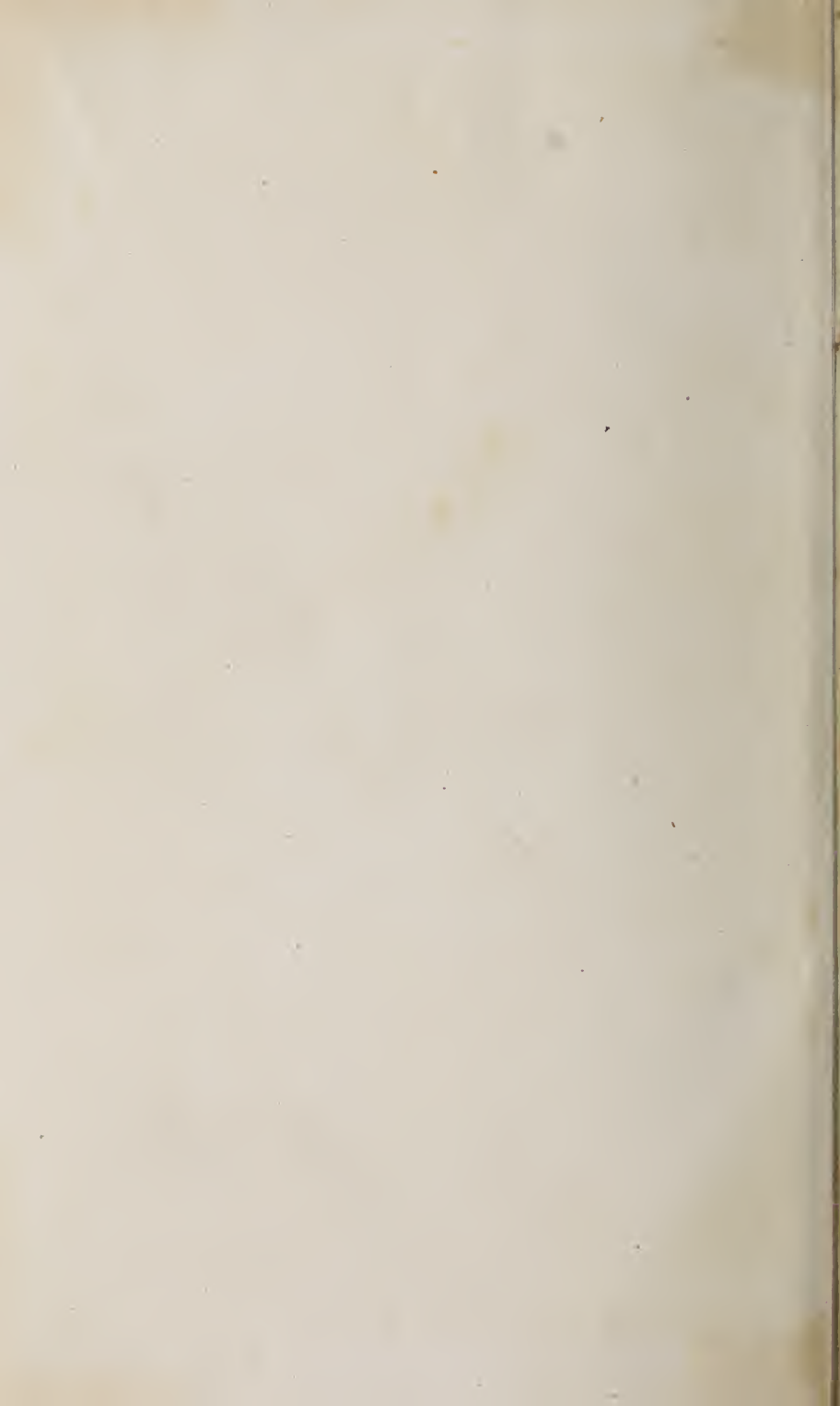
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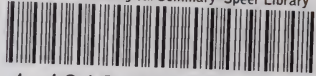
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